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| **Numbers and Operations in Base 10** | **Operations and Algebraic Thinking** | | **Geometry** | | **Measurement and Data** |
| - Compare 2 two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols <,>, and =.  - Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following cases:  - Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral. | - Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.  - Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract  *Examples: If 8 + 3 = 11 is known, then 3 + 8 = 11 is also known. (Commutative property of addition.) To add 2 + 6 + 4, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so 2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12.*  - Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten; decomposing a number leading to a ten*;* using the relationship between addition and subtraction. | - Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares using words halves, fourths, and quarters and used the phrases half of, fourth of, quarter of. Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares. | | - Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units, by laying multiple copies of a shorter object (the length unit) end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps.  Limit to contexts where the object being measured is spanned by a whole number of length units with no gaps or overlaps.  - Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.  Represent and interpret data.  - Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another. | |